The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

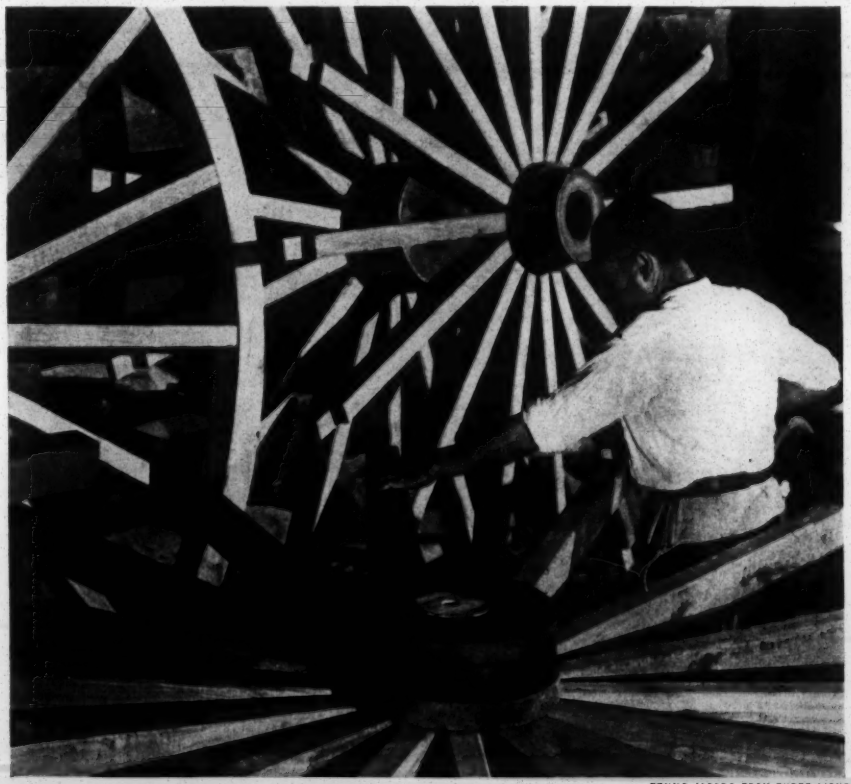
The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXXI — January 5, 1953 — NUMBER 12

1. British Inns of Court Honor Eisenhower
2. Ruins on Paraná River Recall Bygone Era
3. Kuwait Budgets a Million-Dollar Income, Plus
4. Basques Lend a Hand to U. S. Sheepherders
5. California Aims at the Perfect Olive



FENNO JACOBS FROM THREE LIONS

WAGON WHEELS OF QUEBRACHO WOOD TAKE SHAPE IN A PARAGUAY FACTORY

Iron-hard quebracho wood from Paraguay's Chaco region forms gigantic wheels turned out by a factory at Puerto Pinasco, just south of the Brazil border in central Paraguay (Bulletin No. 2). Quebracho —which means "ax-breaker"—also supplies railroad ties and an extract used in tanning hides.

Bulletin No. 1, January 5, 1953

British Inns of Court Honor Eisenhower

THE Inns of Court, rulers of the British bar—and steeped in tradition—number among the select company of honorary masters of the bench the President-elect of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Other honorary "benchers" are Queen Mother Elizabeth; Earl Alexander of Tunis, former Governor-General of Canada and now Britain's Minister of Defense; and numerous Americans extending back to colonial times. These include Franklin D. Roosevelt; Peyton Randolph, a President of the Continental Congress; and five men who later signed the Declaration of Independence. The actual, or practicing, masters of the bench decide the policies of the legal profession in Britain.

Inns of Court Number Four

An honorary bencher is presented at a dinner in the particular Inn which gives the honor. In the case of General Eisenhower this was Lincoln's Inn (illustration, next page). The dinners themselves are part of British legal tradition and an essential part of the ceremonies leading to admission to the bar. Every aspiring barrister must attend a specified number of these dinners.

The four Inns of Court—Lincoln's, Gray's, the Middle Temple (illustration, inside cover), and the Inner Temple, have the exclusive right to admit British lawyers to the bar, to qualify them as barristers. Lawyers in Britain are known as either solicitors or barristers. Solicitors practice in a limited number of courts, while barristers can appear before any tribunal in the land, including the House of Lords and the Privy Council, which are courts of final appeal.

The Inns of Court can be traced back to the 13th century when the church started to sever connections with civil law cases. When clergymen were barred from practicing any but church law, it became necessary to provide legal training for laymen.

Various schools grew up around the four Inns, which at one time were actually inns. They housed as well as fed aspiring lawyers, clerks, and students. Hence they were called inns although they are really law schools.

Gray's Inn Named for Lord Grey

There are two traditions regarding Lincoln's Inn. One ties it to the Earl of Lincoln in the reign of Edward II (1284–1327). Another holds that the inn took its name from Thomas de Lincoln, the king's sergeant, who acquired the property in the 14th century.

Gray's Inn, in spite of the difference in spelling, can be traced to Reginald de Grey, 13th-century chief justice of Chester and first Lord Grey of Wilton, who leased the site about 1294.

The Middle Temple and the Inner Temple are Inns of Court situated on parts of what was the London headquarters of the Knights Templar in the 13th century.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
COPYRIGHT, 1953, BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT SECURED. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
SUBSCRIPTION FORTY CENTS FOR THIRTY WEEKLY ISSUES DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR. IN CANADA, SIXTY CENTS.

UMI

© DONALD MC LEISH

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL, WAR DAMAGE REPAIRED, REARS VENERABLE WALLS BEYOND A QUIET COURT

Before the war this section of London, once headquarters for the Knights Templar, stood like a quiet university town in the midst of the city's turmoil. In its green courtyards fountains splashed and sundials "marked only sunny hours." Then World War II brought the nightmare of bombs which rained down on The Temple buildings, destroying irreplaceable stained-glass windows, thousands of books, and buildings steeped in centuries of Britain's history. Fortunately, Middle Temple Hall, built in the reign of the first Elizabeth, was not damaged beyond repair. In this famous hall of the Inns of Court (Bulletin No. 1), Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* was played and Queen Elizabeth dined many times.

Ruins on Paraná River Recall Bygone Era

RUINED cities of crumbled stone stand silent and empty today in semi-tropical forests along South America's Paraná River. They testify to one of the most unusual experiments in the conquest of the New World.

In southern Paraguay and in Misiones, the northern Argentine territory which curves up like a mittened hand between Paraguay (illustration, cover) and Brazil, there are 30 such sites. These ruins are all that remains of a Christian empire that flourished among the wild Guarani Indians more than three centuries ago.

First Mission Established in 1610

Great churches of carved stone stood facing broad central plazas. Around them, rank upon rank, rose parallel city blocks of homes, workshops, storehouses, and public buildings (illustration, next page). A prosperous and peaceful civilization was built by Christianity in the wilderness, only to be lost and practically forgotten.

In 1610, during the early days of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, a Jesuit mission—Loreto—was established far up the Paraná in country inhabited by the Guarani Indians. Other settlements followed as the Jesuit missionaries found eager converts among the primitive Indians of the Guaíra region, in what is now Brazil.

The first villages did not last long. Halfbreed raiders from the east, the dread *mamelucos* or *bandeirantes*, swept down upon the missions. They carried off the Indians and sold them in the slave markets. The missionaries were not able to fight off the raiders so they decided to take their people to safer regions.

They assembled a fleet of rafts and dugout canoes. In these frail craft about 2,500 families, numbering perhaps as many as 30,000 Indians, set out in one vast flotilla down the Paraná in 1631.

Scattered by the river's great waterfalls, the emigration finally reached the region squeezed between the bending Paraná and Uruguay rivers—now Argentina's Entre Rios and Corrientes provinces.

Were Cannibals in Early Days

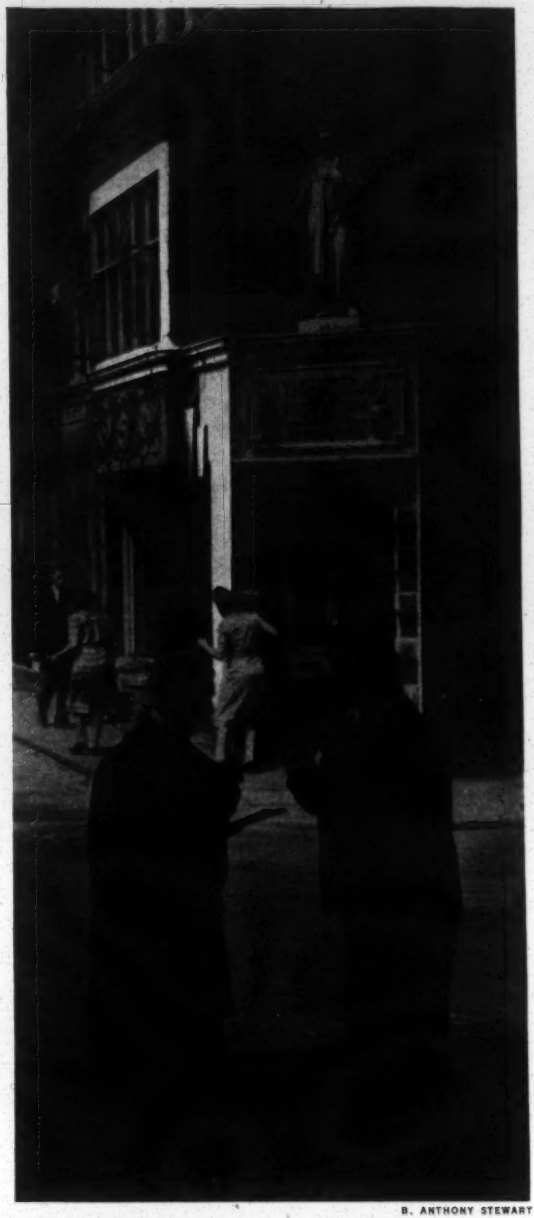
There they built new communities, even more elaborate and impressive than the ones they had been obliged to desert. By 1700, the mission republic boasted a population totaling more than 100,000 people. Each of the cities, or *reductions*, held about 3,500 Indians. Two missionaries were in charge of each settlement.

In ancient times the Guaranis had been fierce cannibals and head-hunters. They ranked among the largest tribes in South America and spread over a wide territory. Later they overran lands all the way north to Panama and their agriculture introduced the pineapple throughout the continent long before the coming of the Europeans.

In the cities built by the Jesuits, such as San Ignacio Mini, the Guaranis became a prosperous, peaceful people. Each mission was self-supporting. The inhabitants tended herds of cattle and raised food crops and the green-

UMI

The Inns of Court have survived a long succession of wars, plagues, and fires. They suffered in the great London fire of 1666 and were badly damaged by bombs during World War II.



B. ANTHONY STEWART

A 16TH-CENTURY BENCHER VIEWS A MODERN GROUP

From a niche above a door in Lincoln's Inn, Sir Thomas More, admitted to the famous inn in 1509, looks down on a group of today's benchers out for a smoke and a breath of air in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

American Bar Aids

Memberships of the Inns of Court have been split by the Wars of the Roses and the revolution that resulted in the execution of Charles I in 1649. During the American Revolution members were on both sides. A number of signers of the Declaration of Independence had received legal training at the Inns.

Restoration of buildings damaged during the Second World War is still going on. Private subscriptions, including contributions from the American Bar Association, have helped in the restoration of the devastated area.

NOTE: London may be located on the National Geographic Society's map of The British Isles. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For additional information, see "A Stroll to London," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for August, 1950; "Kew: The Commoners' Royal Garden," April, 1950; "The British Way," April, 1949; "Founders of Virginia," April, 1948; "Keeping House in London," December, 1947; "Yanks at Westminster," August, 1946; "When GI Joes Took London," September, 1944; "Along London's Coronation Route," May, 1937; "As London Toils and Spins," January, 1937; and "Some Forgotten Corners of London," February, 1932. *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained from the Society's headquarters at 60¢ a copy, 1946-to date; $1.00, 1930-1945; $2.00, 1913-1929. Earlier issues at varied prices.)*

Bulletin No. 3, January 5, 1953

Kuwait Budgets a Million-Dollar Income, Plus

HIS HIGHNESS Abdullah as Salim as Subah, Sheik of Kuwait, faces one of the world's pleasantest problems—what to do with an annual income of $150,000,000.

No income tax cuts into this bonanza. There is no limit to what he can buy—polo ponies or palaces, gold-plated limousines or mahogany, brass-bound, seagoing yachts.

But instead of purchasing these ostentatious luxuries, Abdullah Salim (illustration, next page) is wisely applying his sudden wealth to an improved way of life for 170,000 people in an ancient and neglected part of the world. A remarkable transformation is taking place in the tiny sun-baked Sheikdom of Kuwait at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Half the Profits Go to Sheik

Kuwait rests on what is practically an ocean of oil. Beneath its sands are an estimated 16 billion barrels of black gold—a proved petroleum reserve which amounts to roughly half that of the United States.

Tapping this rich pool at a current rate of 800,000 barrels a day, the Kuwait Oil Company, Limited, owned jointly by the Gulf Oil Corporation and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, pays the sheikdom an even 50 per cent of all the profits.

By law, the sheik receives this money as a personal income. He alone decides what to do with every rupee of it (Kuwait uses the Indian coin). In the past few years, his wise decisions have given the once-backward country new hospitals, schools, a modern water supply, and an enviable position as possible banker of the Near East.

Sudden and definite growth has come to Kuwait's mud-walled capital, which is also named Kuwait. Shiny passenger automobiles, thundering trucks, and gigantic earth-moving machinery rumble through the busy bazaars among camels and goats. Arabs in flowing robes—including nomadic Bedouins, and veiled women of Kuwait, mingle with roustabouts from Texas and Oklahoma, and business men from London. Kuwait works today at the rapid pace of Times Square transplanted to the desert.

Mud Houses Give Way to Cement-Block Structures

There are many signs left of the old way of life. While tankers gulp oil from a 4,000-foot pier extending into the gulf from the new-born port city, Mena al Ahmadi, Kuwait shipwrights still shape teak logs with hand adzes into dhows for pearling, fishing, and trading.

Behind the heavy teakwood gates of the town of Kuwait, new buildings of cement block are replacing the old mud houses along widened, asphalt-paved streets.

A new 1,200,000-gallon-a-day distillation plant will suck water from the gulf to supply the city with water for domestic use. It will also provide Kuwait's first major source of electric power.

Large new government hospitals, plus a gleaming trailer-dispensary that patrols the outlying desert regions, are raising the standards of health

UMI

leaved yerba, source of maté, the Paraguayan tea. They wove beautiful carpets, and fashioned tools, utensils, and glittering ornaments for their churches.

They wove the material for their clothes and many of them dressed in the style of Europeans. Religious principles regulated their peaceful existence. All of them worked for the common welfare and shared the necessities of life.

Forced to Leave Cities

Eventually this strange "empire within an empire" became too rich and expanding to suit the court of Spain. In 1767, Charles III issued a decree banning the Society of Jesus from the Spanish dominions.

The missionaries were forced to leave and, in other hands, the cities they had built fell into decay. Buildings sank into dilapidation, orchards and fields were deserted and went back to weeds and brush. By the end of a half century, the proud Indian cities of the Paraná were only a chapter in the continent's colonial history.

NOTE: The Paraná River may be located on the Society's map of South America.

For additional information, see "Through Paraguay and Southern Matto Grosso," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1943; and "River-Encircled Paraguay," April, 1933 (out of print; refer to your library).

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 6, 1950, "Paraguay a Promised Land for Kalmucks."

HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS

SENTINEL PALMS GUARD A CARVED-STONE RELIC OF PARAGUAY'S SPANISH COLONIAL PAST

Two lone palm trees stand like sentries before the ruins of a library, once part of a Jesuit mission at Trinidad in southern Paraguay, near Asunción, capital of the republic. Wispy branches, like moth-eaten feather dusters, wave above the rough tile roof. The colonnaded structure is built of huge blocks of Tacurú stone. This material is somewhat soft when first quarried but exposure to air has hardened it sufficiently to withstand nearly three centuries of man's neglect and nature's storms.

Bulletin No. 4, January 5, 1953

Basques Lend a Hand to U.S. Sheepherders

WANTED: Men who can live alone and like it while chaperoning thousands of strong-minded but misguided females.

For such a job, applicants must have plenty of common sense, more than a little knowledge of psychology, and a capacity for endless walking. Their charges are among the most unpredictable of their sex, belonging as they do to the sheep family.

Basques Have Right Temperament

Today the wages offered for sheepherding are the highest in the occupation's long and colorful history, yet the shortage of competent herders in the United States is so acute that it is said to be the cause of an "alarming" decrease in the nation's wool production.

To relieve this shortage, a contract has been signed between the Spanish government and the California Range Association (an organization which deals with labor requirements of sheep raisers in 12 western states) to bring to the United States groups of the finest sheepherders in the world —Basques of northern Spain. An estimated 25,000 Basque sheepherders are already tending flocks in the United States. Experience has shown that these men have not only the training, but—even more important—the temperament necessary for the job.

Such temperament seems to be alien to the average American, whose lack of enthusiasm for tending sheep has led to the baseless statement that herders are either peculiar to start with or are likely to become so. Actually, the opposite is nearer the truth since a shepherd must be resourceful and able to understand the uncertain feminine behavior in the sheep family in order to master the flighty woolies. (Most male sheep are slaughtered for meat while still lambs).

The first task of a good herder is to keep his flock together, for "a sheep alone is a sick sheep." Essentially a timid animal and easily frightened, the sheep generally follows the commands of the herd instinct. It dislikes to go over the brow of a hill for fear of what may be on the other side, yet it will blindly follow a leader.

Some Ewes Lack Maternal Instinct

If a few sheep are forced to jump over a stick, the rest of the flock will go right on jumping, even if the stick is removed. Sheep will balk at feeding in the face of the sun. They will troop to high ground at the least hint of a change in the weather, and when alarmed by wild beasts, they will retreat to low ground.

During lambing time the problems of the herder are multiplied. A new-born lamb a few feet away from its mother is lost. The mother can only locate her stray lamb by its smell, which might mean sniffing through an entire herd. Most ewes are conscientious mothers but some of them take their maternal duties with annoying indifference.

One remedy is to imprison the ewe with her lamb, holding the mother still while the baby feeds, until she accepts responsibility. If the ewe refuses

UMI

of the sheikdom's people. All this service is free. So is the improved schooling which is fast being expanded to take in both boys and girls—a revolutionary step in the Near East desert countries.

As all these projects take shape under the magic wand provided by Kuwait's oil wells, Sheik Abdullah Salim has kept faithfully to his traditional, simple habits—no elaborate palaces, no luxurious royal robes, no extravagant racing stables—no wasteful fripperies of any kind.

Occasionally, however, one of the sheik's ministers reveals the strange position in which its sudden riches have plunged Kuwait. The Minister of Defense went on record recently with a rare complaint: although Kuwait has more money than it has ever seen before, so far, no one has asked for a loan!

NOTE: Kuwait may be located on the Society's map of Southwest Asia.

For additional information, see "Boom Time in Kuwait," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1952; "Journey Through Troubled Iran," October, 1951; "In Search of Arabia's Past," April, 1948; and "Guest in Saudi Arabia," October, 1945.

DRAWN BY IRVIN E. ALLEMAN

GEORGE RODGER, MAGNUM

KUWAIT, HUB OF MID-EAST OIL FIELDS, AND THE SHEIK WHO DISPENSES ITS WEALTH

Surrounding Kuwait are other rich oil lands of the Mid-East—Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrein. Tankers load Kuwait oil at Mena al Ahmadi on the Persian Gulf near Burgan Oil Field, south of Kuwait city. Sheik Abdullah Salim keeps only a small fraction of the oil income for personal use.

Bulletin No. 5, January 5, 1953

California Aims at the Perfect Olive

CALIFORNIA enthusiasm for superlatives applies to olives as well as to motion pictures. The Golden State olive industry will settle for nothing less than "ideal" in olive culture, and its canned output is glorified by such adjectives as "jumbo," "colossal," and "super-colossal."

This search for perfection is not surprising in the light of the state's 88-year-old olive-growing record. Little more than 40 years ago California growers developed the popular canned ripe olive (illustration, next page), an important innovation in a 4,000-year-old industry.

Gold Seekers Turn to Olives

University of California agriculturalists are not satisfied that the olive has been used through recorded time as a staple food, tempting delicacy, and medicine, and that its oil has served for soap, lamp fuel, salad dressing, and cooking fat. These scientists now seek to combine the best qualities of all types of olive in one American-grown variety.

About the middle of the 19th century, when crowds of not-too-successful gold-seekers thronged California, olive growing experienced its first expansion. Wishful thinkers accepted the fable that olive trees thrive in poor soil. They planted trees on arid hillsides and gave them no care at all. The crop failures which resulted gave the infant industry a serious setback.

When it was finally learned that olive culture required work but was worth it, growers imported about 80 types of olive trees from Mediterranean countries to mix with the Mission variety, first brought to California by the early Franciscan missionaries. Most of the imported varieties were good for oil, the chief use of the American olive at the turn of the century.

Then Californians discovered that olives could be ripened on the tree, the bitterness neutralized by chemical treatment, and the fruit canned. As a result, many of the foreign varieties were allowed to die out, leaving the Mission, Manzanillo, Sevillano, Ascolano, and Barouni, which are the state's chief varieties today.

Large Types Are Not as Oily

All these types have found California's climate and soil to their liking but all fail to live up to the name "ideal." The Mission, which comprises more than half of America's olive acreage, is excellent for oil but about one-half of the crop is considered too small for canning ripe.

When World War II cut off shipments from Spain, California production of olive oil was greatly increased.

The Manzanillo, although it grows larger than the Mission, is not as oily, and, bruising easily, requires more careful handling. The Ascolano, Sevillano, and Barouni, called the "Queen" olives, grow extremely large and fine but are low in oil content.

Longest lived of all fruit trees, the olive shoots up as rapidly as does the willow tree. It sometimes attains a height of 50 feet. However, it does not come into bearing for fourteen years.

Growers hope to breed out of the olive trees the tendency to produce

UMI

to take care of her offspring, she is marked for mutton and her lamb must be cared for in some other way. Clothed in the skin of a dead lamb, the unwanted "bum" may be adopted by the mother of the dead lamb. Otherwise the "bum" must be bottle fed by the herder.

After the lambing season, which runs from March through May, the herder's next big event is the shearing. This takes place in June. The heavy wool is another hazard in the sheep's life. An animal caught on its back, weighed down by wool, may die within an hour if the shepherd does not help it to its feet.

One experienced herder expressed this despairing opinion of his charges: "A sheep is the one animal that's born with an ambition to die as soon as possible."

NOTE: For additional information, see "Sheep Trek in the French Alps," in *The National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1952; "Arizona Sheep Trek," April, 1950; "Sheep Airlift in New Guinea," December, 1949; and "Indispensable Sheep," April, 1928.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 29, 1951, "Uncle Sam, Like Jason, Seeks 'Golden Fleece'"; and "Sheep Airlift in Bird-of-Paradise Land," January 30, 1950.

MARCEL COEN

AS FRENCH FLOCKS FOLLOW THEIR LEADER TO SUMMER CAMP, HERDER AND WAGON TRAIL ALONG

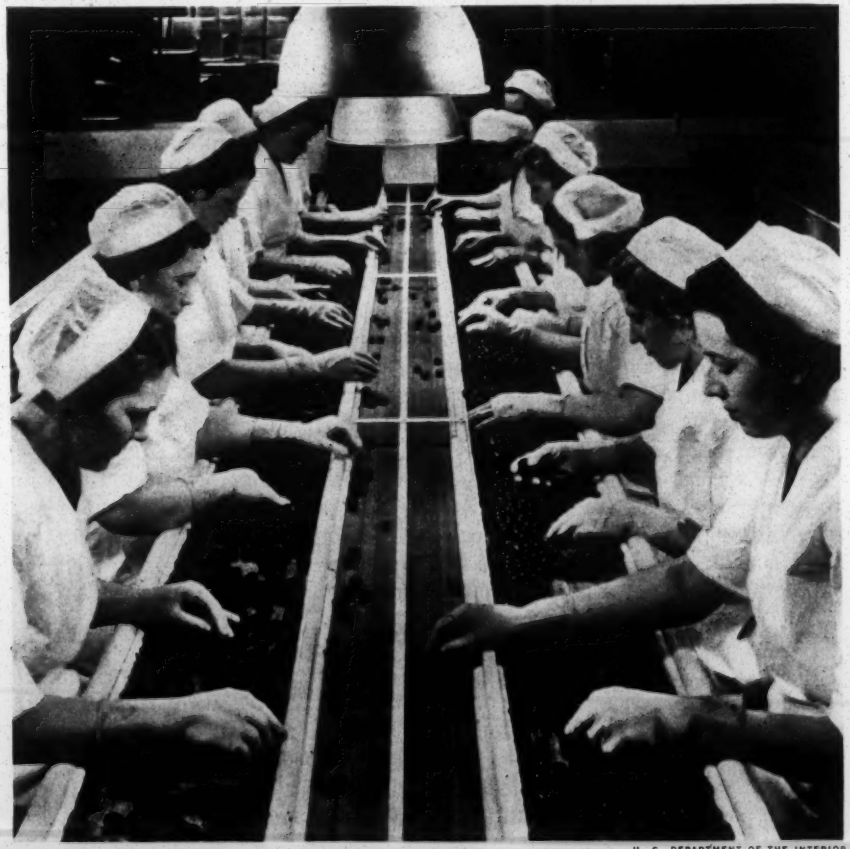
When summer comes to scorch Rhone Valley pastures—already "scraped to the bone" by the sheep during the mild Mediterranean winter—the herder drives his flock to the mountains. The trek is made by easy stages, and after nightfall to avoid the day's burning heat and to accustom the sheep gradually to the cold which awaits them 8,000 feet above sea level in the Maritime Alps. There, 180 miles from their home pasture and near the Italian border, they will spend the summer. A covered wagon carries everything the herder needs for himself and his charges during their stay.

poorly in the year following a good crop. It may be within the nature of the olive tree to rest up a year after a large yield, but California growers are not prepared to accept that theory as final.

Specialists at the University of California have imported 27 kinds of Mediterranean olives to graft onto American varieties. Within the California varieties and those imported from other countries are all the qualities of the "ideal" olive. The next few years may see the advent of the all-American olive, which, like California's famous movie queens, will "have everything."

NOTE: California is shown on the Society's map of the Southwestern United States.

For additional information, see "La Jolla, a Gem of the California Coast," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1952; "How Fruit Came to America," September, 1951; "California, Horn of Plenty," May, 1949; "My Life in the Valley of the Moon," December, 1948; "More Water for California's Great Central Valley," November, 1946; and "Northern California at Work," March, 1936.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WHITE-COSTUMED GIRLS IN A CALIFORNIA CANNERY REMOVE IMPERFECT OLIVES FROM THE LINE

At this stage the olives have been soaked in a lye solution to lessen the bitter taste, then washed thoroughly to remove the lye. Ripe olives are next soaked in a salt solution, then in fresh water. Green ones are processed in various ways, depending on the flavor desired. California's nearly 30,000 acres of olive groves produce most of the 50,000 tons the United States averages yearly. About half the crop is crushed into oil and the rest pickled—both ripe and green.